

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

19811

October 31, 1963, relating to the bill (H.R. 8363), the Revenue Act of 1963.

Editorial entitled "The Time To Cut Aid Is Now," published in the Ledger-Star, of Norfolk, Va., on October 29, 1963.

By Mr. LONG of Missouri:

Article entitled "Calls for Open Files—Press Club Urges Passage of Senate Bill," published in the Kansas City (Mo.) Times on October 4, 1963; and resolution adopted by the Kansas City (Mo.) Press Club, urging the passage of Senate bill 1666, the so-called freedom of information bill.

UPRISING IN VIETNAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the news of the uprising in Vietnam came as a complete surprise to me and, I am quite certain, a surprise to the administration. There have been rumors, of course, for weeks that a coup d'etat was in the making; but up to this time, there was nothing tangible to reinforce such an assumption.

This appears to me to be a purely Vietnamese affair which the Vietnamese should settle among themselves. So far as this Government is concerned, it is my opinion that the events of the past several hours call more than ever for a reassessment and reappraisal of our policy in South Vietnam and, for that matter, in all of southeast Asia.

One would hope that out of these tragic developments the people of South Vietnam will obtain the kind of government which will be responsive to their needs and responsible to them. It remains to be seen whether such a government shall emerge; and in any reappraisal of our policies, this would be a factor of the utmost importance.

I have always had the highest respect for the integrity, the patriotism, and the dedication of President Ngo Dinh Diem; and I regret very much, of course, the situation which now has come to such a pass.

HAROLD PERKINS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, progress has been defined by someone as the fruit or the product of human hands, multiplied by tools.

As I think of Harold Perkins, our chief telephone page in the Republican cloakroom, who is leaving us, I think a little of that equation, because as the work of the Federal Government piles up—and, of course, that includes the work of the Senate and the work of the House of Representatives—a Senator, with only 24 hours in a day obviously must find that his efforts have to be multiplied by devoted people who serve the public cause.

Such a person is Harold Perkins—very industrious, very diligent, very ambitious. He could carry on his duties here, and at the same time go to law school in the Nation's Capital and be admitted to the bar. He is now to leave, to join his father in a law practice in Concord, N.H. He has been a faithful public servant, as courteous and as diligent as he could be.

So I wish him well as he goes back to the land of the birch, to the land of the purple finch, to the land of the purple lilac, in the great sovereign State of

New Hampshire. He deserves well, and I wish him well in his chosen profession. Godspeed.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HART

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, the Associated Press recently prepared and distributed a definitive profile of my colleague, Senator PHILIP A. HART, of Michigan, with special emphasis on his important new assignment as chairman of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

The article has been published in the Detroit Free Press, and I now ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OUR SENATOR HART: NEW TRUST BUSTER?—HE'S CONGRESSIONAL WATCHDOG FOR MILLIONS OF HOUSEWIVES

(By J. W. Davis)

WASHINGTON.—A genial politician who has made a reputation speaking out for the American consumer has a new job: No. 1 trustbuster of the U.S. Senate.

He is Senator PHILIP A. HART, Michigan Democrat, who endeared himself to a lot of housewives—and annoyed some high-powered packagers of consumer goods—with his "truth in packaging" investigation in 1962-63.

Hart is the new chairman of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He succeeds the late Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee, who gained national fame in the job.

There have been some predictions that HART won't be as aggressive as Kefauver—one Michigan correspondent reported HART would not be a noisy investigator, that "the day of strident calls for trustbusting are over."

"I feel strongly there is a continuing need for a committee which will do its best to follow the developments in production and marketing practices," HART says. "I am as allergic as anybody else to price fixing and unfair methods of competition."

HART said he intends to make a study of what the subcommittee now has under review before starting down new avenues. The subcommittee's staff is digging into professional sports problems, reviewing the effect of last year's price act, and keeping busy otherwise.

HART makes it plain that while there may be no evil inherent in bigness itself, he still feels that the consumer needs protection in Congress.

His mild approach, and his concern for the consumer, were illustrated when he undertook the packaging investigation last year.

At the time he said, "This is no gangbusters sort of investigation. We're just going to give the situation a real look."

The look turned up considerable evidence that some packagers of consumer goods were film-flaming their customers and cheating on their competitors.

The subcommittee which HART then headed set up what it called a chamber of horrors. This was a display containing samples of products that were boxed, bagged or bottled in a confusing if not defrauding manner.

HART summed it up: "Millions of American shoppers day by day are paying more and more for less and less in bigger and bigger containers bearing smaller and smaller type."

So far, there has been no new legislation growing out of the packaging inquiry.

"What results can we claim?" HART declared. "As a result of the hearings there has been an improvement in labeling practices in a good many areas."

"Also, the consumer has been given a little encouragement to talk to store managers and point out complaints."

One executive, Vice President Ellen-Ann Dunham, of General Foods Corp., testified that the inquiry had served the public interest.

"Quite candidly," she said, "it prompted us to take another look at all our packages and labels, and, we suspect, other companies are taking another look at theirs."

The Hart family, incidentally, is by no means a typical consumer group.

For one thing, there are eight children, and the family consumes an awful lot of food.

For another, money is not the problem that it is with many families. HART, 50, is the son of a Pennsylvania banker and was a successful lawyer and a Michigan State government leader before his election to the Senate in 1958. Mrs. Hart is a member of a wealthy Michigan family.

HART is like many husbands, however, in that once he is turned loose in a supermarket he is a sucker for fancy groceries.

"I buy the stuff that sits in the icebox until it goes bad," he confesses.

HART's office lobby is decorated with newspaper cartoons dealing with his "truth in packaging" investigations and with color pictures of Michigan beauty spots, plus a big photograph in color of President and Mrs. Kennedy.

In person, HART is slight in build, with a ready smile and a pleasant manner.

There is a slight atrophy of the right hand, a result of a wound HART suffered as a young infantry officer in the Battle of the Bulge. He came out of World War II a lieutenant colonel after winning the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and the French Croix de Guerre. What's his political philosophy?

"I'm a Democrat. Government can either be helpful or oppressive and if I'm going to be labeled, I hope the judgment would be that my label should be propublic. Every action the Government takes affects the whole Nation."

HART's Senate seat is one of a half dozen listed by Senator WARREN MAGNUSON, Democrat, of Washington, Democratic senatorial campaign chairman, as being in peril in 1964.

While looking ahead to the campaign year, HART is taking a cautious approach to his new duties as chairman of the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

"I feel it is as important as any assignment in Congress," he said when he took it over. "I anticipate initially there will be no great change in the direction the subcommittee moves."

"The subcommittee's function is to serve as a watchdog for the free enterprise system. It has always been—and should remain—alert to see that competition is not threatened by monopolies, price rigging agreements, and criminal conspiracy."

One persistent question is what to do about professional sports. HART, a former official for the Detroit Tigers and in the Detroit Lions organization, says:

"It goes back to the fact that as a result of a Supreme Court decision, professional baseball is exempt, not subject to the antitrust laws. But these laws are applicable to professional football. This seems an inconsistency. Sports are entitled to clarification; the players have an interest in this and so do the fans."

"It's clear we are talking about a mixed animal—pro sport is big business but also a sport."

BIG LIFT

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the U.S. Department of Defense recently undertook the strategic air movement of an Army division from the United States to

19812

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

November 1

Western Europe. This intricate and unprecedented military undertaking proved without a doubt the ability of the United States to reinforce her NATO allies with sizable military forces in a matter of hours. I am convinced, however, that the full impact of this magnificent undertaking is yet to be realized not only by our allies and our opponents but perhaps by ourselves.

The magnitude of this undertaking is such as to stagger one's imagination and yet it is but a first step on the road to full development of the potential of the air movement of military forces to areas of danger. Some 15,000 highly trained combat-ready troops of the 2d Armored Division were moved from various bases in the United States to Western Germany where they joined with their prestocked combat equipment and moved into a tactical exercise within a matter of hours. To move these men and their 150 tons of cargo, the Military Air Transport Service under General Kelly utilized 217 aircraft including the very latest in jet transports, the C-135. I wish to pause at this time and commend the Military Air Transport Service for their outstanding scheduling, planning, and execution of all phases of the airlift. Especially noteworthy was their precise timing, their flexibility in meeting changing conditions when heavy fog unexpectedly blanketed their terminal airport, and their efficient maintenance which permitted a short turnaround time of aircraft between flights. Also it is commendable to note that not a single casualty was incurred during this mass movement. I compliment General Kelly, his staff, and all crews for an outstanding performance.

It was my good fortune to accompany a portion of the Army troops from Bergstrom Airbase, Tex., to Rhein Main Airport, Frankfurt, Germany in a C-135 jet transport. My flight companions during the 10-hour nonstop trip were members of the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2d Armored Artillery, part of the 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Tex. Accommodations en route were understandably austere, but fully adequate. The men arrived on-time at their destination in Germany, debarked and proceeded directly to their combat equipment which was in topnotch condition waiting for them near Kaiserslautern, Germany. Throughout my short association with the members of the 2d Armored Division, I was highly impressed by their serious attitude, professional competence, high esprit de corps and physical condition. It was obvious from the beginning that the men of this division were cognizant of the seriousness and the significance of their mission. I compliment General Burba and his entire command.

Following our landing in Frankfurt, I visited the area in which the equipment was pre-positioned and observed the members of the 2d Armored Division move in, check their equipment, and prepare for movement to the maneuver area. The caretaking detachment of General Harris' 7th Army, especially the technical personnel, performed an outstanding job in having this equipment operation-

ally ready. Many times the work of these men is obscured by the more glamorous role of the combat troops, but their critical importance to the success of these same combat troops was never more evident than during this phase of Big Lift.

While the 2d Armored Division was completing its pickup of equipment, I visited U.S. Army Headquarters at Heidelberg and then went into the field to observe the 1st Battalion, 87th Infantry, in field training exercises. This battalion is part of the 8th Division and was preparing for their part of the larger exercise to be held in conjunction with the 2d Armored Division. Maj. Gen. Stanley "Swede" Larsen, commanding general of the division, and a native Hawaiian, was my host during my time with the 8th Division. In addition to General Larsen, it was my high honor to meet and talk with some 60 native Hawaiians serving their country in Germany. During my visit with General Larsen, I also observed a tactical problem involving a rifle company in the attack. It was immediately obvious that, like the 2d Armored Division, the members of the 87th Infantry were professional soldiers at their best, and I salute General Larsen and his outstanding division.

The short few days I spent with our Army units in Europe have been truly valuable. It was extremely reassuring to see the competence exhibited by these fine combat troops. However, in my opinion the success of this gigantic maneuver in no way lessens the requirement for the United States to maintain our troops alongside our NATO allies in Western Europe. It merely demonstrates once again our ability to reinforce quickly our NATO allies and to respond with appropriate means to any degree of Communist pressure almost anywhere.

I understand there will be future exercises of the nature of Big Lift, perhaps to other parts of the world. Big Lift has been truly reassuring and I urge my colleagues to take every opportunity to observe and, if possible, participate in any future exercises of this nature so that they may see at first-hand, as did I, the combat readiness and competence of our military forces.

A MESS IN WASHINGTON

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I should like to draw my colleagues' attention to a column in this morning's New York Times.

Eminent Journalist James Reston, commenting on the resignation of Navy Secretary Korth and the rather shocking disclosures in the Bobby Baker case, observes ruefully, "There is a mess in Washington again."

In this regard, I should like to place emphasis upon Writer Reston's closing paragraphs in which he observes, in commenting on Korth's resignation:

Korth wasn't crooked; he was morally insensitive and stupid, but the President insists Korth wasn't fired, which raises the question: Why not?

An excellent question, as yet unanswered.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Reston editorial be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON—WHO WILL DARE INVESTIGATE THE INVESTIGATORS?
(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, October 31.—There is a mess in Washington again, and very little evidence that either the White House or the Congress is going to do very much to clean it up.

The improprieties of Secretary of the Navy Korth in carrying on his private business on Navy stationery and on his official yacht are widely condemned in the Capital, but he will be given an honorable farewell by the top admirals of the Navy when he leaves tomorrow. And he leaves with the assurances and even praises of the President himself.

This is the man who wrote to his former and future associate, G. E. Homstrom, at the Continental National Bank of Fort Worth about his plans to "have a little party aboard the Sequoia (the Navy Secretary's official yacht) primarily for my Texas friends. . . .

"I am just wondering," Secretary Korth's letter of August 13, 1962, continued, "whether you and some of my other friends at the Continental may be coming through; likewise if you have some extra good customers that it would be nice to have."

KENNEDY'S BLESSING

This and much more evidence of misuse of the Secretary of the Navy's Office came to the attention of the Congress, and shortly thereafter Korth resigned, but the President took the line today that the Secretary had not acted improperly and, while vaguely regretting his letterwriting, praised his Navy Secretary's contributions to the Nation's security.

The Bobby Baker case illustrates the same casual attitude toward charges of improper conduct. Ever since Baker, former secretary to the Democratic majority in the Senate, resigned after charges that he was using his position to amass a private fortune on the side, this city has been full of ugly rumors about illicit relations between Baker's girl friends and prominent Senators and officials in the administration.

Every vigilant newspaper office in Washington has a list of names of those implicated with Baker and his lobbying friends and his girls. And the gossip feeds on itself to such an extent that it has already poisoned the atmosphere of the whole Government.

The only way to deal with this kind of material, much of it deeply disturbing and a lot more of it probably malicious trash, is to investigate it thoroughly, objectively, and in private.

This may yet be done. It is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, but that committee is operating under a Senate resolution which instructs it to look into the conduct only of Senate employees and former employees (not Senators), and it is refusing to provide outside legal counsel for both the Democratic majority and the Republican minority of the committee.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

The result is that there is absolutely no confidence here that the Rules Committee will really investigate their own Senate colleagues or that the permanent Senate employees will really be in a position to investigate their bosses.

The main problem in both the Korth and Baker cases is not illegal or criminal action. In fact, all the talk about Korth and Baker tends to obscure the main thing, which is the loose system in Washington that encourages these personal improprieties. It is the system of trading favors and using influence and yachts for the purpose that is the cause of the trouble. Baker and Korth, whose indiscretions were quite different, are merely the result.